

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914.

OLD GLORYS COLORS

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF SWIMMING

The day the death ship bearing the bodies of the heroes of Vera Cruz into New York harbor arrived, more persons died of drowning in the lakes, streams and bathing beaches of the United States than were killed in the capture of Mexico's chief seaport.

The snipers of the water were picking them off one at a time because they couldn't swim, or because there was no one near enough to rescue them.

Now comes Dr. Francis A. Temm, himself a strong swimmer and a lover of the sport, with an idea which he believes will greatly lessen the dangers of the water. He proposes that swimmers everywhere in the United States wear bathing suits designating their ability in the water. Good swimmers, who are able to aid others in time of danger in the water, would wear red swimming suits. He suggests that moderate swimmers wear white and learners should wear blue.

"While we want everybody to have the right to get in the water, we want them to be protected while there," said Dr. Temm. "The idea of wearing different colored suits would go a long way toward solving the problem. Regulations should be

over the United States for a national law covering all government streams and State and city laws covering all other streams. He would have a law prohibiting swimming parties in deep water without the presence of a first class able swimmer. That would prevent the death toll of so many boys every year.

PLENTY OF PLACES TO SWIM FOR BOYS.

Boys should be provided with plenty of places to swim, he says. It is wrong that we have not provided a chance for them to learn. Every city should have swimming pools so placed that boys can have access to them readily. These pools should be guarded to prevent accidents. It is wrong to force boys to swim in dirty ponds and abandoned rock quarries because they are not provided with good swimming facilities.

Naval reserves of the States should patrol the dangerous rivers and permit no swimming without the presence of a red swimmer," he says.

"The presentation of the red suits to the able swimmers should be done with ceremony.

The colors suggested by Dr. Temm are those making up our national



A T top—A life saver in the center, with ordinary swimmer and beginner on either side. Left—A life guard watching ordinary swimmer teaching a novice. Below—A swimming scene. Center, right—Dr. Francis A. Temm.

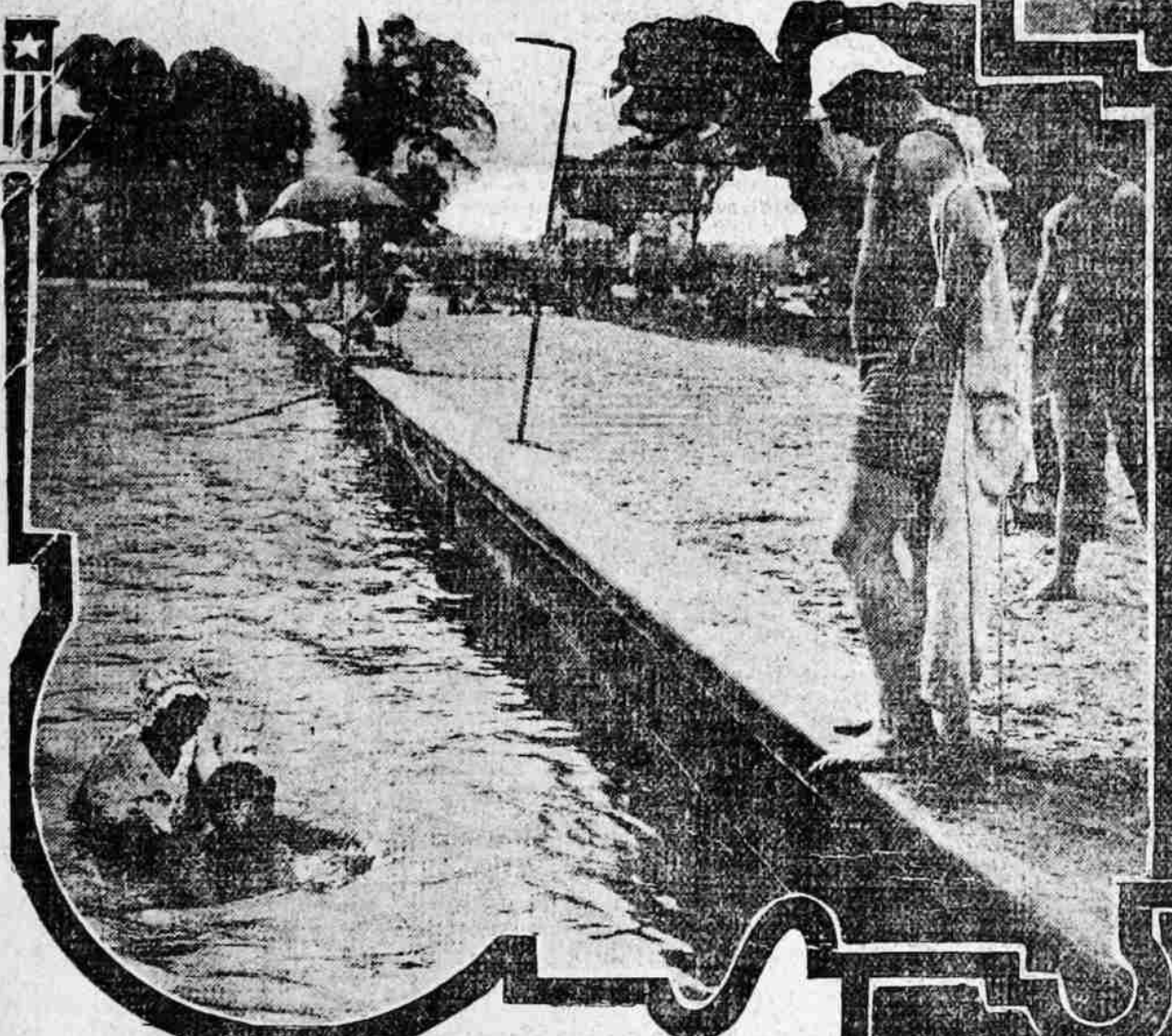
under water three minutes and more. Trained swimmers of civilized lands can beat the Islanders, however. There are some expert swimmers of Europe and America who have remained under water as long as three and three-quarters minutes without ill effects.

There are instances reported where persons have recovered after being under water for the greater part of an hour. Life savers have been taught that hope should never be given up until a physician says there is no more hope. A teacher in physiology in a Florida town impressed that on her pupils last winter. As a result, the life of a boy who had been under water for ten minutes was saved. To the ordinary observer the boy was dead. Those who drew him from the water said he was dead and telephoned for the undertaker.

Some of the pupils of the school came by and saw the boy. Without saying anything to their elders standing round, they began to work the boy's arms back and forth. It took a half hour for the undertaker to arrive. Fifteen minutes after the children began their work some of the older persons remonstrated, saying they were working on a dead body.

"My teacher said never give up hope," said one of the boys, and kept on working.

They removed his wet clothing



Physician Urges Law Compelling Bathers to Wear Red, White and Blue Suits, Designating Live Saving and Able Swimmers and Beginners



J.C. STRAUSE PORTRAIT.

bathing there are almost daily instances of persons drowning when a boat or canoe capsizes. No one should ride in a canoe unless able to swim, or accompanied by an able swimmer. When in a boat or canoe care must be exercised. Pools should not be allowed to go boat-

and substituted dry clothing. They cleaned his throat and held his tongue out. They compressed his chest and then let the air in. When the undertaker arrived they borrowed his gold bowdler glasses and held them in front of the boy's nostrils. It was a cool day and the moisture from the nostrils condensed on the glasses.

"He's alive!" said one of the boys and kept on working.

The undertaker was interested. He had never heard of testing the breathing by holding glasses in front of the nostrils to see if anything was expelled from the lungs. He telephoned for a doctor and when the doctor arrived he informed the undertaker the children had cheated him out of a job.

Dr. Temm would not wait for the rescue work. He believes the red suits will make the artificial respiration squad and the pulmotor unnecessary.

Bound to Surrender.

Bill had been to prison before—several times, in several prisons. But somehow or other, up to the present Sing Sing had escaped his attentions.

That's how it was that the warders of Sing Sing were nearly distracted by Bill's little ways—they didn't know him. He refused to obey orders or to do anything that he was told.

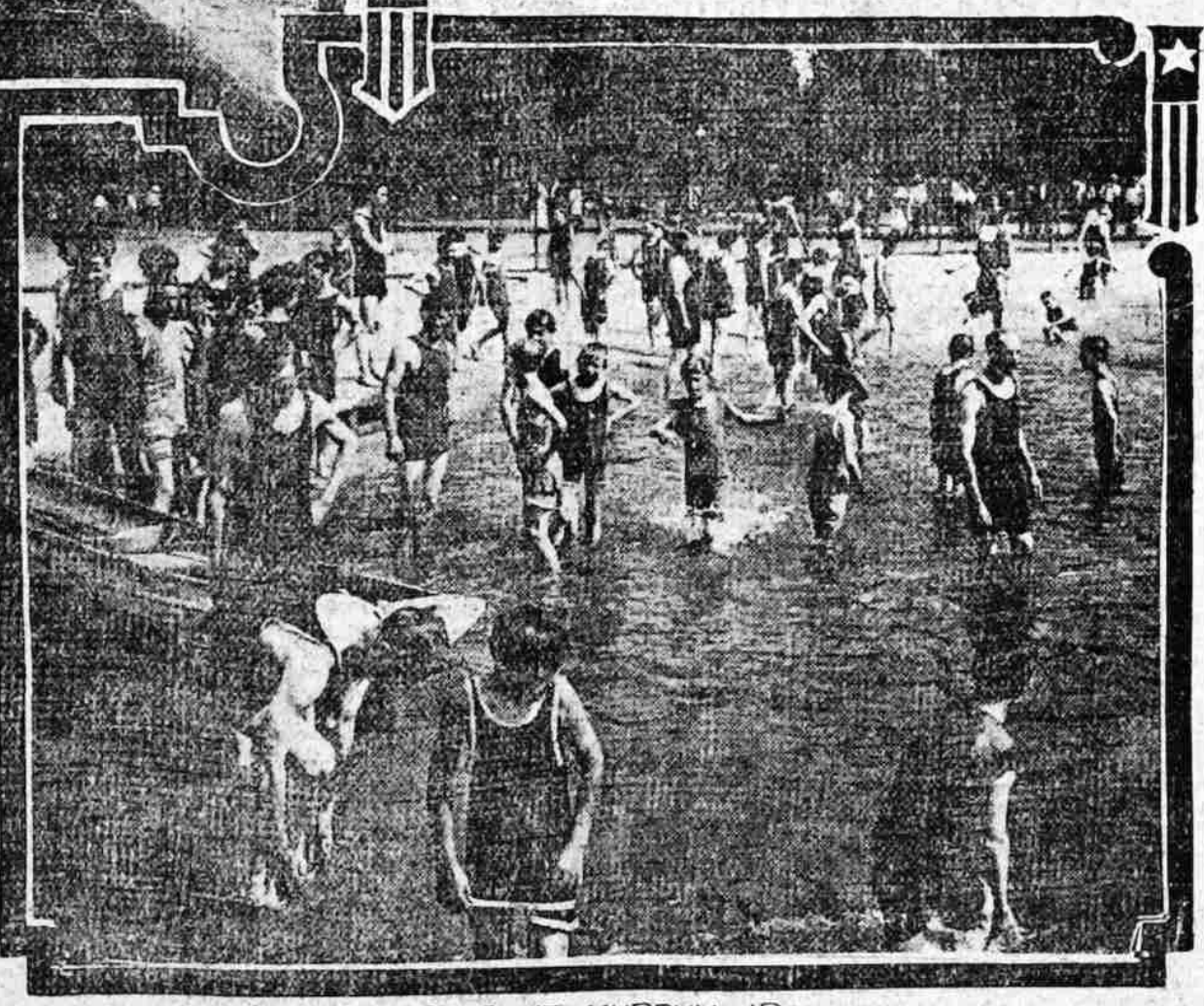
In despair, the head warden sought the Governor.

"We can't do anything with him, sir," he said, almost tearfully.

"Nonsense! Put him on bread and water!" ordered the head of the jail.

"We've done that, sir, but it don't make no difference. He refuses to eat it—in fact, sir, he hasn't eaten anything for three days; but he's just as wild as ever, sir."

"Well, his spirit has got to be broken, so give him an illustrated cookery book to look at! That'll do it, in the circumstances!"



PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLINT MURPHY, JR.

adopted at all bathing beaches, pools, streams and rivers that blue and white suited swimmers are subject to the orders of the red swimmers. Their lives are dependent on the red swimmers and only when the red ones permit them shall they have the right to go beyond their depths or get in currents they are not able, in the judgment of the red swimmers, to withstand. The blue swimmers would be under advice and direction of the white swimmers.

"Any swimmer in distress shall look for help to the nearest red spot. It should be an offense punishable in the courts for a swimmer to wear a uniform to which he is not entitled. That would give the white and blue swimmers assurance that the red swimmers could care for them in distress.

"Certain tests should be required for the swimmers before they can be graduated from the blue to the white or from the white to the red grade. For red swimmers, these tests shall prove to the satisfaction of some constituted authority his ability as a life saver and his experience in the water. After passing these tests he shall receive a card giving him the right to wear a red suit with the rank of first class able swimmer.

"Able swimmers who cannot prove their ability as life savers shall wear a white suit with the rank of able swimmer."

Dr. Temm said the only way uniform system can be established all

flag. It has been suggested that they can be used in national celebrations. If part of the blue swimmers wore white caps they could form the blue field on a swimming American flag with the white caps as stars and with the red and white swimmers as the stripes on the banner.

The annual loss from swimming is greater than any other sport. There are those who would abolish swimming altogether. They declare that the children do not need to enter the water at all, and that if the children can stay away from the water, grown folks can do so, too. Against their argument is the almost universal reply that swimming is such a healthful sport and is so good for the development of the body it ought never to be abolished.

Bathing is a constant source of pleasure for those who know how to swim. It is a relief to enter the water after a hot day and cool off in the summer time. Death from drowning is not necessary when one is swimming for pleasure. The old style way of teaching a boy to swim was to take him to a deep hole in the stream and tell him to swim or drown. The average boy would swim under such circumstances and if he would fail his bigger brothers or the bigger boys who had taken him there would rescue him.

The modern way of learning is for a boy to paddle about in shallow water or in water up to his neck under the tutelage of some of his

more experienced friends. But, though he may learn in shallow water or in deep water surrounded by good swimmers it matters not

In either case he is amply protected from drowning. When he gets strong enough to swim with a friend to watch him, he can cut

across the swiftly flowing river, rejoicing that he is alive and master of the water.

Aside from those who drown while

The length of time a man can remain under water without air depends on the training. Ordinary swimmers can remain under water two minutes. In the South Sea Islands pearl divers often remain